THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860. E. St. JOHN NEALE, *Secretary of Legation.*

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861. LAURENCE OLIPHANT, *Secretary of Legation.*

VOL. XIII., N°. 618. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

Estate of the Rev. JOHN HOBSON, *deceased.*

ALL persons having claims against the above Estate are requested to send them in to the Undersigned on or before the 30th June next, and those parties indebted to the same to make immediate payment.

EDWARD WEBB,
Executor.
21ju Shanghai, 15th May, 1862.

NETHERLANDS VICE-CONSULATE, SHANGHAI, 7th *April*, 1862.

Estate of H. A. KRAMER *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, who will also receive and adjust all claims against the estate if sent in prior to the 31st July next.

T. KROES,
26jy *Netherlands Vice-Consul.*

NOTICE.

Estate of Sin-thae 信泰 *deceased.*

ALL Foreigners indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN; and all Foreigners having claims against the said Estate, or transactions with it still pending, are requested to give particulars thereof to Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN on or before the 30th June, 1862.

TEE-THOU-POO 朱小坡 *Sin-thae's Father.*
TEE-LOW-KEE 朱老邸 } *Trustees.*
KIANG-WING-SIN 姜韻生 }
30ju Shanghai, 26th March. 1862.

In the matter of the Estate of CHARLES JAMES FOX, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to pay the Amounts due by them, and all persons having Claims against the said Estate, are requested to forward their Accounts, to the Undersigned, on or before the *First day of August*, 1862.

JAMIESON ELLES,
AND. S. DIXSON,
Executors.
tf Hongkong, 30th January, 1862.

SHIPPING.

CHINA AND JAPAN
(COAST AND RIVER)
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Limited.

CAPITAL £300,000.
First issue, £150,000 in 15,000 Shares of £10 each.
(1,500 OF WHICH SHARES WILL BE RESERVED FOR CHINA.)

DEPOSIT 5s. per share on Application, and 15s per share on Allotment.—Calls not to exceed £2.10s. each per Share at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Undersigned, who have been appointed Agents in China and Japan.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th April, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March last.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER COCK is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

WATSON & Co.
16ju Shanghai, 14th May, 1862

NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a Co-partnership for the transaction of a *General Commission and Auctioneering Business* at this port, under the firm of SOMERVILLE, PRIMROSE & Co.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE.
J. A. PRIMROSE.
Office and Godown, Mission Road, adjoining the Central Bank.
31my Shanghai, 15th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY DICKINSON is authorised to sign our Name in China.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
31my Shanghai, 8th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

I, the Undersigned, hereby appoint Mr. EDWARD BYRNE as my Agent in Shanghai.

R. TRANNACK.
31my Shanghai, 6th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

I beg to give Notice that I have no further Interest or Responsibility in Messrs. WHEELOCK & Co.'s Cargo Boats.

P. W. LACEY.
2ju Shanghai, April 6th, 1862

NOTICE.

MR. J. W. THIES is authorized to sign my name per procuration.

G. KUNST.
tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned will, for the future, be carried on under the Firm or Style of GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD, Civil Engineers and Architects, Mr. GEORGE WHITFIELD being a Partner in the business, dating from March 31st, 1862.

CHARLES W. GRIBBLE.
5jy Shanghai, 2nd April, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves as *General Merchants*, under the firm of FIERZ & BACHMANN. Our present residence is at Messrs. VAUCHER FRERES.

FIERZ & BACHMANN.
31my Shanghai, 25th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN WHITEHEAD BROADBENT is authorised to sign the name of our firm at Yokuhama per procuration from this date.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th January, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will henceforth be conducted under the style of BOYD & Co., and Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER STURROCK is admitted a Partner in said Firm.

T. D. SYME & Co.
Amoy, 31st March, 1862.

OUR Partners are THOMAS DEAS BOYD and WILLIAM ALEXANDER STURROCK.

BOYD & Co.
28ju Amoy, 31st March, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. J. TRUELSEN has this day been admitted a partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the Firm of J. BOHSTEDT & Co.

J. BOHSTEDT.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into partnership as Commission Agents at this port under the style of SEVERS, DUUS & Co.

HENRY B. SEVERS.
EDWARD H. DUUS.
tf Hongkong, March, 1st 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned is this day closed; the outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. EDWARD H. DUUS

N. DUUS & Co.
tf Hongkong, February, 28th 1862.

NOTICE

WE have this day established ourselves in Hongkong and China, as *Ship Brokers and General Commission Agents* under the Firm and Style of PARKER & Co.

MONT. D. PARKER.
J. W. TORREY.
10jy Hongkong, 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Merchant* at this port.

R. B. DAVIES.
tf Hankow, 1st May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES L. EDWARDS has been admitted a Partner in our firm from the 1st of January last; and our Business will from this date be carried on under the style of MORISON & EDWARDS.

MORISON & Co.
15ju Hankow, 6th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

I have this day established my-self at this port as *Tea Inspector and Commission Agent.*

ARCHIBALD LITTLE.
16my Kiukiang, 3d March, 1862.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as *General Commission Agent* under the style of PLATT & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
6se Tientsin, 8th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of Mr. BERNHARD TELGE in our Firm ceased on the 1st of this month.

ALISCH & TELGE.
Tientsin, 3rd March, 1862.

MR. ALEXANDER ALISCH will continue the business on his own account under the style of

ALEXANDER ALISCH & Co.
7ju Tientsin, 3rd March, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of KNIGHT & Co.

FRANCIS P. KNIGHT.
Newchwang (Yingtze),
tf 1st January, 1862.

NOTICE.

OUR Firm has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business hitherto carried on by us at this port will in future be conducted by Messrs. GLOVER & Co., who are authorized to sign our firm per pro., in liquidation of any outstanding accounts.

R. ARNOLD & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 31st January, 1862.

NOTICE

THE business hitherto carried on by Messrs. R. ARNOLD & Co. at this port will in future be conducted by us under the style of GLOVER & Co.

FRANCIS A. GROOM.
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st February, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. ALFRED FIRCHAM in our firm ceased on the 30th of April last.

REISS & Co.
7ju China, May 17th, 1862.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as a *General Commission Agent* under the style of H. J. LUYKEN & Co.

H. J. LUYKEN.
19jy Manila, 40th March, 1862.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of our late Partner, Mr. JAMES MACOLMSON, his interest and responsibility in our Establishment terminated on 31st December, 1861, and Mr. WILLIAM STEVENS, late of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES & Co., of Bombay, has this day been admitted a Partner on our Firm.

FORBES, FORBES & Co.
28ju London, 1st January, 1862.

COMPTON AND READ,
Commission Merchants.
No. 7, FREDERICK'S PLACE,
OLD JEWRY.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
40, LIME STREET,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, and are prepared to grant Policies upon Marine Risks to an extent of $17,000 upon any one risk, and upon Specie per Steamer to an extent of $90,000.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Bangkok, Singapore, Java, Penang, Melbourne, Sydney, and Newcastle (Australia).

ADRIAN & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 9th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Society, are prepared to grant INSURANCE ON ORDINARY MARINE RISKS at the usual rates of the Local Offices.

T. KROES & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to Underwrite Risks from Shanghai to Hankow and Hankow to Shanghai per Sailing Vessels.

They will be shortly in a position to issue Policies of Marine Insurance upon Native Craft.

RICHARD DUDLEY & Co.
tf Hankow, 9th February, 1862.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250 760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Assurances on First Class Lives for the term of life or for a shorter period either with or without participation in the profits.

Participating Class.—THE WHOLE OF THE PROFITS OF THIS BRANCH are divisible amongst the assured in terms of the Act of Incorporation.

For Prospectus and Terms, apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein at the Port of *Hankow*, and on terms similar to those now existing here.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th February, 1862.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Office, are prepared to grant Policies on first-class Vessels from Shanghai to any port in the United Kingdom, payable in London.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 27th December, 1861.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company ..... }	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company ..... }	" $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company ..... }	" $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. ROBBES PHIPPS & Co.

LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ½ *per cent for 3 months*, and ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
EASTERN MARINE INSCE. COMPY.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October, 1861.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ½ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 30 June, 1860.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
F. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCIS, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

WM. DATO & Co. have just landed ex *Falcon* and *Ziba*, and offer for sale at moderate prices:—

Linen and Cotton Table Damask and Napkins, Do. and Do. Sheeting, Huckaback, Diaper, Bed-ticking, Brown Holland, Linen Drill and Duck, white Quilting, Turkish Towels, and Bath Blankets, Mosquito Netting, Harness-bordered Muslin for Window Curtains, Printed Muslin, and Prints.

Ladies and Gentlemens Summer Under-clothing, Socks and Stockings, Ladies and Children's Boots and Shoes, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c.

tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Claret in cases of 2 doz. each, Tls. 8 per doz.
23ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Genuine Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Pekin*, Capt. W. Soames, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Wednesday, the 4th proximo, at daylight* (or such time of the night *of the 3rd* and *4th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until Noon of *Thursday, 29th current*, when the usual allotments will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Monday, the 2nd proximo*, (Shippers are requested to take notice that no cargo will be received on board after the time specified, the Steamer may have to drop down the river) and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, *Agent.*
Shanghai, 28th May, 1862.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

British Consulate,
Shanghae, 20*th May*, 1862.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, all that valuable Land comprising the rear portion of the British Consular lot, stretching from Consulate Road to Soochow Creek, as also that part forming the compounds, fronting the Senior Assistant's and Interpreters Houses, measuring in all about forty-one mow more or less.

It is not at present intended that the sale shall take place before the 15*th July next*, but due notice will be given of the time and terms of sale.

WALTER MEDHURST,
tf *Consul.*

NOTICE.

IT is requested that all claims against the Estate of the late Capt. Bradshaw, Royal Artillery, should be sent in on, or before the 5th June, to the President of the Committee of Adjustment at the Royal Artillery Barracks.

WILLIAM FRENCH,
Captain R.A.,
President of Committee.
o Shanghai, 28th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES CULL is admitted a partner in our firm here and at Hankow from 1st January, 1862.

SHAW BROTHERS & Co.
31ju Shanghai, 27th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. Mahomad Jeevan being about to leave this shortly for Bombay, Mr. Salay Mahomad Curmally is authorized to sign my name per procuration from this date.

DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.
20ju Shanghai, 31st May, 1862.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.
ATTENTION!

NOW ready a VOLUNTEER ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL, being a correct reprint of the Manual of Drills for Heavy Guns for the use of the VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY, greatly enlarged, completed by Alex. Low, Hongkong.

Subscribers' names received by Messrs. H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai,
Price $1.
o Hongkong, 8th May, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Divine Service will be held in Union Chapel, London Mission, every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock and in the evening at 6 o'clock.

LATEST DATES.

England,	April 10	Hankow,	May 22
Hongkong,	May 23	Nagasaki,	May 15
Tientsin,	May 19	Kanagawa,	May 12

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong.. Feb.	15	Received *vid* Marseilles,
Shanghai .. Feb.	7	April 7

BIRTH.

On the 25th inst., the Wife of T. J. Birdseye, Esq., of a Son.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

May	*Ending 30th May, 1862.* Max.	Min.	*Ending 30th May, 1861.* Max.	Min.
24	83	68	80	65
25	79	71	69	62
26	77	66	66	65
27	70	63	70	65
28	69	63	75	64
29	75	63	66	62
30	80	64	72	67

OPIUM.

May	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.	Tls.
24	570	New 530 .. Old	550
26	575	535	555
27	570	535	555
28	560	525	550
29	565	525	550
30	565 a 568	520 .. 545 a	550

QUOTATIONS.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Rates of Exchange.

Bills on London Joint Stock Bank, London,—
at 6/ms. sight,......6s. 1½d. per Tl.
at 3/ms. sight......6s. 0¾d. „
at sight,..........5s. 11¼d. „
Bills on Head Office, Bombay,—
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 301 per Tls. 100.
„ Calcutta Agency,—
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 299 per Tls. 100.
„ Hongkong Agency,—
at 3 days' sight.....26 ⅌ % disct.
„ Foochow Agency,—
at 10 days' sight... 24 „
„ Hankow Agency,—
at 3 days' sight.....4 per cent prem.
Shanghai, 30th May, 1862.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—May 30, *Nankin*, (Br. str.), Granger, from Hankow; 30, *Ty-coon*, (Br. bq.), Hill, from Newchwang.

Departed.—May 30, *St. Louis*, (Am. str.), Robinet, for Kanagawa, and a British Gun-boat.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Manila*, from Taku and Chefoo, J. N. Pedder, Esq., Capt. A. Gammell, Dept.-Asst.-Qr.-Master-General, Capt. F. W. Jebb, 67th Regt., and Dr. J. L. Bickford. Per *Challenger*, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Meadows, Mr. C. A. Rees, Mr J. C. Bush. Per *Ly-ee-moon* from Hongkow, Mr. Dreyer. Per *Pekin*, from Hongkong, Mrs. Rawson, 2 children, and European servant, Mrs. Mitchell and 2 children; Miss Jones; Bishop Mowly, 4 Priests, 2 Brothers and 14 Sisters of Charity; Lieut. Stewart, R N.; Qr.-Mr. McPherson, 67th Foot Regt.; Messrs. J. Cull, E. Reny, C. H. Lelenen, Dillon, N. Jones, R. Newby, R Byramjee, T. Reid, D. Poonjabhoy, R. Hurt, F. Rose, W. Wade, Chas. Kaye, A. Macandrew, T. Borgenstern, J. Hartley, and W. H. Cay. Per *Swatow*, from Fuhchau, Messrs. Herschell and Wilson. Per Str. *Sir Charles Forbes*, from Ningpo, Captain Geale.

Expected.—From Europe,—
April 20.
For Hongkong,—Messrs. Sharp and Heaton.
For Shanghai,—Messrs. Maltby, G. S. Alcock, and E. Milsom.
May 4.
For Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Vail, Genl. Valdez, two ladies and three aides-de-camp, and Mr. W. C. Shrubsall.
For Shangkai,—Messrs. Crosswell, R. W. G. Weston, and C. Kiley.

The London Mail of 26th April due in Hongkong on the 8th June, and here on the 15th. It was received last year on the 11th June per *Mani a.*

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the mail for Europe will leave on Wednesday the 4th June at daylight.

British Consulate.
Shanghae, *May* 29*th*, 1862.

Her Majesty's Consul publishes for general information the following extracts from despatches addressed to him by the Honorable Mr. Bruce on the subject of transit charges on goods conveyed by British subjects to and from the interior without certificate.

WALTER MEDHURST,
H.M. Consul.

Extract from Despatch No. 28.

I cannot agree with the tone of your observations on the subject of transit duties, and I think it important to call your attention to the Treaty stipulations on this head.

Article 28 of the Treaty of Tientsin contemplated two objects:—(1) A notification at each port of the inland charges leviable on goods; (2) an optional commutation by foreigners of these dues by the payment of a single charge.

On framing the Tariff Rules it was found impossible to carry out the first object. It was determined, as more in consonance with what was equitable and just, to confine our demands to secure the foreign trade in foreign hands from arbitrary exactions, and not to interfere with the system of inland duties on trade carried on by the Chinese.

The attempt to define the inland dues consequently was abandoned, and it was agreed that foreigners should be allowed under certificate to carry goods to or from the interior on payment of one fixed charge, which is certainly stated to be obligatory on the parties.

The power of the Chinese Government to increase the inland charges to any amount on goods not protected by certificate was thus left untouched, and I understand that on the article of silk the rates specified in the tariff rules have been made universal, these rates being heavier than duties previously levied on the native trader—an instance of the exaggerated ideas prevalent on this subject among foreigners. But looking to the difficulty experienced by the Chinese Government in raising funds to meet the expense entailed on it by the formidable organization of brigandage throughout the country, I think it very likely that the inland duties would have been still further augmented had it not been for the check imposed by the tariff rules, which are likely to constitute in future a maximum rate; for I don't think it probable that the Government will be able to levy higher charges on its own subjects, than those to which it is by Treaty limited in the case of foreigners. And however much it is to be regretted that such an augmentation should have taken place, I am not aware that the Chinese Government is adopting a different course from that which would be pursued under the same circumstances by any Government struggling for its existence.

I am bound to state, on considering maturely the wording of the tariff rules, that both in the letter and in the intention, they apply to all cases in which trade with the interior is carried on by foreigners in their own name; and I do not see by what arguments I could claim exemption were the Chinese Government to demand confiscation of goods brought down by a British subject as his property without certificate, as the Rule states distinctly that "any attempt to pass goods inwards or outwards otherwise than in compliance with the rule here laid down, will render them liable to confiscation."

The Chinese Government has not however claimed to assert its rights to this extent, but it has exercised its right of augmenting the duties on uncertificated merchandize. It would certainly be a more plausible proposal to insist that in the present state of Shanghae no inland duties should be payable on certificated merchandize, than to deny the right of the Chinese Government to exact such dues on native trade, with respect to which China has entered into no stipulation with us. But as a proposal to take away a branch of revenue (for such in reality these inland charges are,) while the Government is engaged in a struggle to restore tranquillity, would be a proceeding as hostile in its effects as it is unsustained by international precedent, I certainly should not venture to bring it forward without previous instructions from H. M.'s Government.

I regret that in the Regulations I published on Transit duties, I did not state positively the distinction abovenoted, and explain that the option reserved is simply the option to carry on trade with the interior in the manner practised before the Treaty of Tientsin.

For I see great difficulty consistently with the tariff rules in claiming to protect as British property merchandize not covered by certificate, and it is impossible to object officially to any charges that may be imposed upon it.

Extract from Despatch No. 30.

By my despatch No. 28, you will see that the Chinese Authorities are entitled to levy the half transit duty on silk brought down uncertificated, and you will warn Her Majesty's subjects that non-compliance with the system laid down in the tariff rules for their protection exposes them to increased risk and detention.

True Extracts,
W. H. Lay.

NOTIFICATION.

Imperial Russian Consulate,
Shanghai, 31*st May*, 1862.

The following Regulations, drawn up by the Consuls of Treaty Powers at this port, and instituted for the order and security of the foreign shipping in the anchorage, have had the approval and sanction of His Excellency the Minister Resident of Russia &c., &c., &c., at Pekin, and are now published for the information and guidance of Russian subjects.

They will come into force from 1st June, and a Harbor Master with an establishment has already been appointed to carry out these Regulations into effect.

A. F. HEARD,
Consul.

REGULATIONS.

1.—Vessels shall allow themselves to be berthed by the Harbor Master within the recognized limits of the loading and discharging anchorage. and in berthing a vessel the Harbor Master shall comply as far as possible with the request of the Master, Consignee, or Supercargo, as to her position.

2.—Vessels shall on being berthed rig in jib and spanker booms, and top or brace up lower and topsail yards, except when actually needed for hoisting cargo.

3.—Vessels shall be moored, and with a swivel, unless their tonnage be under 200 tons. If desired, the Harbor Master will furnish a swivel at a small charge, which, if disputed, will be determined by the Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

4.—Vessels shall be allowed to lash alongside jetties, if desired by the Owner, Master, or Consignee.

5.—A sufficient channel shall always be kept open for vessels to pass up or down the anchorage.

6.—Should the Harbor Master not be at hand to berth a vessel on her entrance into the anchorage, she will be expected to berth herself as much in accordance with these regulations as possible.

7.—These Regulations do not modify or affect any of the obligations or rights of vessels under the laws of seas and rivers recognized by civilized nations.

8.—A breach of any of these Regulations shall be visited with a penalty not exceeding One Hundred Taels Shanghae Sycee, which shall only be inflicted on the offender by the Consul of the nation to which such offender belongs, provided such nation be a Treaty Power.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

Among the numerous errors circulated abroad by foreigners, who advocate the cause of the Taiping rebels, is the assumption that every unfortunate wretch who has been forced to follow the leaders of this movement is a genuine disciple of the Tien-wang, and an enthusiastic crusader in the army of the "Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace." Upon this basis one journal boldly asserts their number to be not less than sixty millions. If our contemporary includes in his computation all the men, women and children inhabiting the country they have overrun or who have been enslaved by them, then probably there may be that number. But the most bigotted philo-rebel knows that the mass of these people are not Taipings; he only hopes they may become so when they have conquered the Imperialists. We should say that ninety-nine out of a hundred have no sympathy with the movement; and that they would fain desert this sanguinary cause, but for the fate that awaits them at the hands of the Imperialists, and the dread they entertain of Taiping vengeance overtaking them.

It is well-known to be a matter of difficulty to estimate the population of this immensely-peopled Empire, which the best authorities agree in computing to be at least one-third the population of the globe; at the same time there are reliable sources from which we can obtain an approximate calculation of the number of inhabitants settled in the three provinces devastated by the Taipings, before they made their incursion from the South—Kiangsu 37,843,501, Nganhui 34,168,059, and Chihkiang 26,256,784. In round numbers, say one hundred millions. Again, it is almost impossible to say how many millions have fallen in the massacres, famines, and plagues that have raged through these provinces during the last fourteen years, or the check that these have given to the natural increase of population. We shall be far under the mark if we put down the present population at only one-tenth less than it was in 1845, or about ninety millions. Of these one-third may be said to be engaged in agricultural and other pursuits for the production of food and raw material; one-third employed in manufactures and trade; and the remainder, children, aged people, non-workers, beggars, robbers, and Taipings.

Of the latter, as an extraneous element in the population of these formerly peaceful and flourishing provinces, it is well-known that when they first came down from the South, "like a wolf on the fold," they were not more than a hundred thousand strong. It is true that the devastating hordes which laid the country waste on their route, amounted to probably ten times that number, but these were pressed men and boys forced to commit depredations, and bands of robbers who voluntarily followed the movement, as it licensed them to pursue their villanous vocations of rapine and murder. But of real Taipings, imbued with the fanaticism of their leader, or who would, with sword in hand, fight for their cause against the Imperialists with a view to upset the Manchoo Government, there were not more than the number mentioned. Since that time this nucleus of the movement has augmented from year to year by fresh adventurers from the southern provinces, whence it sprung—the enlistment of adherents from the conquered cities and districts; and the trained youths, who have been assiduously educated in the diabolical theocracy of the Tien-wang forming not the least dangerous section of his followers.

Allowing a large increase to the original bands by these means, there has been also a continuous reduction of this main body by desertions, death, and disease, so that of all those who have joined the banners of the Chung-wang and the other chiefs of Taipingdom, from their first appearance on the borders of these provinces there has been, in all probability, a decimation through these causes of at least twenty-five per cent. Granting that during the last ten years there has been a net annual increase of eighty thousand, this would give a total of nine hundred thousand genuine Taipings, forming the central bands of the host scattered over the three provinces we have named, or about one in a hundred to the estimated population. Nay more, we will venture to say that of this number two-thirds only are adults and fighting men, the remainder being boys.

Taking this basis for our computation, and looking carefully over the events of the past six months where Europeans have come in contact with the Taipings, we have reasons for concluding that in this province of Kiangsu, which includes their head-quarters at Nanking and the important city of Soochow, there are not more than three hundred thousand fighting men. The multitudes, therefore, whom we hear of as congregating in millions under the Taiping flag, have no existence, or may be the unfortunate inhabitants who have been forced to succumb to their yoke. This disparity of numbers between the oppressors and the oppressed may raise a credulous smile to the lips of an independent Englishman; and he might ask how it is that these people cannot combine and crush the head of this monster movement. [...] answer, because of their utter [...] deficiency of the combative propen[sity] and their hare-like timidity. In [no] part of the world is there a peop[le so] devoid of courage to meet danger [...] utterly helpless in time of war. Of [these] features in their character we ha[ve a] striking example in this Settlem[ent of] Shanghai. Here, any day may be s[een] a hundred and fifty thousand Chi[nese] thronging our thoroughfares, and [the] foreign residents number not more [than] fifteen hundred male adults, or abou[t one] to the hundred; and yet we have a c[ontrol] over these people as if we were fifty th[ou]sand strong in any European commu[nity].

Not only is the whole host of [these] modern Vandals immensely exag[ge]rated, but also are those of the ban[ds in] the environs of Shanghai. We h[ave] seen from time to time, as our tr[oops] captured any city or post, that the [ar]moured armies of thirty or forty thous[and] have dwindled down to as many hun[dreds] of armed men, with an equal or la[rger] number of enslaved villagers. In such cases it is safe to divide by ten, [in] order to come at the approximate num[ber] of real Taipings. Even in the [late] skirmish our troops have had with the[m] at Nan hsiang, of which an interest[ing] account will be found in our columns [this] issue, we should receive with caution [the] strength of the enemy mentioned by [the] gallant writer, as he bases his estim[ate] upon the number of banners seen, giv[ing] ten to each banner, whereas it is a c[om]mon Chinese *ruse de guerre* for e[very] second or third armed-man to have a b[an]ner in order to deceive their oppon[ents] as to their strength.

Account of the Campaign against [the] Taiping Rebels near Shanghai.
(Continued.)

Saturday, May 24th.—Started from [...] Bridge at 6 A.M., to convoy guns and reinforce[ments] to Kah-ding, which place has been invest[ed by] rebels. Outside Nan-hsiang we found the co[un]try in a state of commotion. People congre[gated] in groups,—evidently in a great state of alar[m] numbers of villagers were coming in from [the] surrounding country. On their being asked [for] information, they stated that if the rebels w[ere] not in the town of Nan-hsiang, that they had [only] just left it. We observed on our way that [the] Imperialists had not only abandoned Ya-ki-[tun] but had left their six and nine-pounder g[uns] behind them.

What a misfortune it is to have to co-ope[rate] with these Imperialists. Yesterday the Ta[otai] and other Chinese officials of Shanghai info[rmed] the English authorities that Ya-ki-tun had n[ot] been abandoned, and that it would be h[eld]. Much in the same way Imperialist troops [...] promised to garrison the places we took on [the] Pootung side—they seldom appeared at the p[roper] time and place.

On the storming of the Nan-hsiang stock[ade] the other day, and the subsequent captu[re of] Kah-ding, the Imperialists put in an appear[ance] and what a rabble rout they were!

The troops headed by a detachment of Royal E[n]gineers, the General and staff took up their quar[ters] in Nan-hsiang about 11h. 30m. A.M. On e[n]tering the place we observed the headless bo[dies] of two of the 5th Native Infantry; these men h[ad] been killed when escorting a gun and ammu[ni]tion a few days back. They are believed to h[ave] made a gallant defence against the rebel b[and] that assailed them, but what can 15 or 20 of [the] best troops in the universe do against five or [six] hundred men who fired at them from under co[ver] and from behind ruined houses. The rebels h[ave] been busy here since our last visit. Gutted [as] the place was before, these rebels have ev[en] pulled down and burnt the ruins they themse[lves] had made. This place gives one the idea th[at] it was the favorite residence of opulent Chin[ese]; there are so many good houses with gardens, and [the] remains of a large amount of ornamental w[ork]. We had not been long in the place before [two] rebels were brought in by the French Chasse[urs].

The smallest villain of the two on being [ex]amined stated, that he had been captured by [the] rebels one week ago, when they had attacked a[nd] defeated a force of Imperialists, killing 2,000 a[nd] taking 1,000 prisoners; the bigger villain h[ad] been with the Chang-maous a year and did [not] seem very happy,—but the aforementioned sma[ll] villain begged hard for him, saying that unless [he] had connived, he, the small man, could not ha[ve] escaped. Their information was simply this—th[at] 10,000 rebels under the Chung Wang had co[me] down with the determination of retaking Ka[h-]ding—that they were as yet afraid to make the attack not knowing whether there were Europea[ns] inside or not—that they had divided their for[ces] so as to blockade every gate (at some distance o[ff] though,) and prevented supplies coming in. They also stated that they had hardly any gu[ns] with them, and that they were very much afra[id] of a rencontre with Europeans.

The stockade outside this place had not be[en] occupied by them as had been supposed. The[re] is a rumour that they are fortifying the positio[ns] they hold opposite the several gates of Kah-din[g]. A body of 600 men are reported by some Fren[ch] soldiers to be within a mile to the S.W. of th[e] place.

The aspect of this ruined place is melanch[oly] enough; and every now and then an emaciat[ed] form starts up among the *débris* of the pla[ce], hardly able to move, begging for money a[nd] something to eat. It repays all our trouble a[nd] hardship to see the way in which the village[rs] crowd around us for protection wherever we g[o].

The often too-much-reviled British soldier i[s] frequently seen giving half his scanty ration [to] the famished Chinese, who have been driven o[ut] of house and home.

The creek being small and the tide being a[t] usually low delayed our boats very m[uch]. People in Shanghai have an idea that it is t[he] easiest thing in the world to send boats, gu[ns] and men up the creeks through a country swa[rm]ing with armed rebels. They little know the ma[nual] labour both blue-jackets and soldiers go throu[gh]. They never consider the wear-and-tear of m[ind] which the commandants of the forces are expo[sed] to. The outlay in shape of responsibility is also v[ery] great. The gain in honour and glory is ve[ry] small Up all day and half the night, conflicti[ng] reports coming in constantly, difficulties unfo[re]seen to surmount, it requires not only hard a[nd] good work on the part of subordinate officers, bu[t] constant foresight and calculation on the part [of] the superior ones.

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The weather is oppressively hot; it is impossible to obtain supplies from the surrounding country, simply because there are none to get, everything has to be brought with the force from Shanghai.

Sunday, 25th.—An alarm of rebels advancing and passing to across S.W. angle of town. An other large rebel force formed in front of a stockade where 70 Punjaubees are stationed. The marines and some companies of the 31st went to the front and gave chase. The rebels seemed to have placed a large amount of faith in banners. They had them of every hue. They had evidently little suspicion that there were Europeans in Nan-hsiang, and commenced waving their flags and firing guns. However when they saw whom they had to contend with they (as they would probably need it in their despatches) "advanced in a direction contrary to that of the enemy." In plain English, they ran away. We followed them for a mile, up to a stone bridge. They did not retire very far, but stood at bay as soon as we halted, waving their banners and yelling. They dropped a great many bags of rice and pork which had been brought in from the villages round.

Many prisoners taken by the Punjabs ran in and begged for mercy. One prisoner taken this morning says that the Chung-wang is outside Kah-ding, and that he ordered his troops to attack us; but the noble army of martyrs declined to obey him. He, in consequence, decapitated several of his officers and men.

Another prisoner this afternoon said that after this, the rebel chiefs harang-ed their troops to this effect. "That they did not want their men to make direct attack on the Europeans, but only to harass and alarm them by night and day—also, that as there were myriads of soldiers on their side, and a very small force on ours, that this would be easily done and that we should be soon tired out and unable to fight.

The stockade was attacked by them this morning. They surrounded it, but retired losing many men. The advanced part of our force having remained, halted not 100 yards from a large force of the enemy, retired into Nan-hsiang for breakfast. This was evidently looked upon as a great victory by the rebels,—who specdily advanced, re-occupied the bridge and waved their flags. A party of the 31st and one gun was pushed out some distance on our right. The Punjaubs furnished a picquet on the left of the town. Thousands on thousands of men and banners were all over the country. They had indeed surrounded us with five or six detachments. Communication was kept up between these by crowds of men with spears and muskets.

During the afternoon the rebels came in force and planted their banners within 200 yards of the stockade held by the 70 Punjaubees. Our boats all this time were advancing, dragged by coolies up the creek. Capt. Holland and his marines were in front of our stockade and skirmished up to within 80 yards of rebels, who had come along the road from Kah-ding. Two chiefs mounted on ponies rode forward, and one was speedily bowled over by the marines. Other rebels advanced under cover with jingalls, but the marines gave good account of them. About 5 P.M., an advance was made against us on both right and left flank by the enemy, they, *en route*, setting fire to every house and village they came to. We had an advanced picket of 31st with one gun on our right flank and a picket of Sikhs on left flank. Notwithstanding this, the rebels kept on advancing and planted flags within 200 yards of right picket. About five, the rebels in front of stockade held by 22nd Punjaubs, retired, and circled away to left of our defences, joining in their march some 6,000 men with the Chung-wang's banners. This army went on deliberately to the houses where the Punjaub picket were lying, and opened fire. The Sikhs in their usually plucky manner advanced in skirmishing order and drove the rebels back. While this was going on a large force of our 3 000 rebels had past the picket by another route and made a demonstration within about seven hundred yards of some boats. The French with all the "elan" of their nation made an advance in skirmishing order, and drove the whole rebel army back—they ran, spears and banners and all. Not so the Chung-wang's picked men who had previously made an attack against the Punjaub picket on the left; they wounded five Sikhs, two of whom were carried off by rebels, but were recovered again by their comrades. A reinforcement of 31st was sent out to this post. The rebels retired about 6.30. The rebels are still cruising about, burning villages and running backwards and forwards, and at night light hundreds of lanterns all round us.

Supposing there are 10 men to each banner there must be more than 18,000 men, who seem by some extraordinary means to have plucked up courage to regularly surround the town we hold. Villagers are running in from surrounding hamlets in scores. Prisoners to the rebels likewise come in, and are well treated. Old women run into our advanced posts from the rebels and are received kindly, but, bad luck to them! they sneak back again and are seen talking to the rebels they have just left, just out of musket range. One audacious and frolicksome old party had the cheek to come back again after communicating with her rebel friends, and much to her horror was put under charge of a guard. Some prisoners state that this force has come from Soochow and Nanking, others say that they have come from Woosung, others from Lu-ka-hang and Wongdon; but all our informants agree that the Chung-wang is here himself, which is corroborated by the presence of his own banners and his own men.

About 2 A.M., the row of houses in which the artillery coolies were quartered, fell down with a crash killing 10 men and wounding 75 more, out of 174. The ruins fell on to the sampans in the creek, sinking one and damaging two others.

Monday, 26th.—A prisoner, on being questioned said that the rebels did not so much care about our guns going off, but that they did not at all like the shells coming on and exploding over their heads with a loud report.

A column conveying provisions and ammunition left for Kah-ding at 4 A.M. Armstrong guns and others, were placed in front of the town to be ready in case the enemy advanced.

From 2 o'clock this morning till 9 A.M. men have been employed in removing the ruins of the fallen houses, which have half blocked up the creek. The boatmen were much frightened by the crash of the houses that fell, and shouted out that the Chung-mouos were coming, and got up quite a veritable little panic among themselves. However they were soon made to understand what was the matter and set to work to empty the boats of the beams and bricks that had fallen into them. Some of the wounds received by the coolies from the falling bricks and tiles were severe, but they bore them very well and seemed even grateful for the care and attention they received from "the state of the faculty" in charge of them.

The column that marched at 4 A.M., with guns towards Kah-ding, came across a strong party of rebels and seemed to manifest an intention of disputing the passage, but a few shell dropped among them with, for them, most uncomfortable precision, drove them away.

The column having arrived at Kah-ding, proceeded to commence getting everything in order for an immediate start to Nan-hsiang. The few miserable half-naked, half-starved blackguards, representing the Imperialists garrison were in such a frigit and were in such a hurry to leave the town they were ordered to garrison, that they actually got jammed in the gateways; a good many of them had to do coolie work, and help to transport the baggage of Europeans troops.

The military governor refused to leave the place and burst into tears, saying that he would remain there alone and meet the rebels, sooner than return to Shanghai, where he was so certain to lose his head; so he was put on his horse, made a prisoner of, and brought into Nan-hsiang.

Next morning, all the rebel host had disappeared at 4 A.M.; a portion of the force with some small guns, marched out in the direction of Tsingpoo, to try and come across the enemy. Every here and there among the corn you might see the bodies of country people, who had been murdered.

Villages were smouldering that these destroyers had set fire to. Every now and then, in front and on either side, fresh flames and smoke arose, showing the presence of these admirable Christians. People might here ask "As all this was seen, why was it not prevented by sending parties out after these marauders?" The answer is, that it is simply impossible to do so; they have their spies all around, and know as well as we do what the movements will be, and they can safely continue their incendiary amusements, within a few hundred yards of us with safety, then off they run through creeks and across fields where it is impossible to get near them. This they are perfectly aware of. Hunting grasshoppers in a hayfield with foxhounds would be a more sensible occupation than sending soldiers about a country intersected with creeks, in the hopes of catching rebels. We returned, after having gone some four miles. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Shanghai, which gave rise to a suspicion that the rebels had got down to the Stone Bridge. An officer was speedily despatched to see if such was the case, but it turned out that the Imperialists had been burning powder for their own private gratification. This was all.

The troops left Nan-hsiang for Shanghai and came in during the course of the afternoon.

OBSEQUIES OF REAR-ADMIRAL PROTET.

IN the short but eventful history of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, there have been few incidents so impressive and sorrowful as the death and burial of the brave French Admiral Protet. We have recorded in this journal the chief actions of his life, and the regret evinced by all classes of this community at his sudden death. We have now to relate how his remains were borne to the tomb with all the honours that could be bestowed by his admiring countrymen, and the representatives of foreign nations.

On Monday the 26th May, the minute guns of the men-of-war in harbour, broke the stillness of the morning, announcing the melancholy business of the day. At about half past seven, the Consuls of all nations, in costume; the officers of the French, English, and Russian men-of-war; the military officers attached to the English troops in garrison, and a great many merchants and functionaries—Chinese and Foreign—resident at Shanghai, had assembled at the French Maritime Hospital, to assist in, and witness the obsequies of the deceased Admiral.

The remains were lying in state in a *Chapelle Ardente*, fitted up, and neatly arranged by the Chaplain of the hospital and the Jesuit fathers. Bishop Borguiet accompanied by a large number of the Catholic clergy, in full canonicals, and preceded by a long file of native catholics bearing tapers and other religious insignia, headed the procession, for removing the body to the church.

The *cortège* then marched "solemnly and slow," to a martial dirge performed by the deceased Admiral's band. A party of sailors bore the coffin along, while the pall was held by the French and English Consuls, Captain Borlase of H.M.S. *Pearl*, and Captain de Marolles of H.I.M. frigate *Renommée*, while M. de Kersauson, chief of the late Admiral's Staff, acted as Chief Mourner.

Then came the Shanghai Volunteer Corps; a detachment of Royal Artillery; a company of H.M. 31st Regiment of Infantry; a party of French Sailors, and a troop of the 3rd Battalion of *Chasseurs*. These, as they entered the Church, lined the sides of the building, and stood with reversed arms around the coffin; while the civilians and Chinese functionaries brought up the rear, and walked to the transept where seats were provided for them.

Outside, near the gate, a mortar battery was stationed, with a detachment of French Marine Artillery, commanded by a Lieutenant. The façade of the church was hung with black drapery, surmounted by an emblem representing the Angel of France, weeping over a tomb in the midst of trophies and French flags. Inside, black drapery, dotted with white spots, representing tears, hung from the galleries; the columns were entwined with alternate bands of white and black drapery, and the altar was covered with crape. In the centre of the nave stood an immense catafalque, hung with appropriate drapery and designs; while the names of the battles and expeditions which illustrated the career of the Admiral, showed out in relief from the columns around. As a mark of respect the Shanghai Volunteers and the detachment of English sailors occupied the post of honour around the catafalque, which created a feeling of generous sympathy amongst the assembled spectators.

The wailing tones of a funeral dirge which resounded through the building during the entry of the procession, having ceased, the remains were carried underneath the catafalque, when the funeral service was performed in a most imposing and affecting manner by the Bishop, after which the Chaplain of the fleet, pronounced a eulogium in honour of the deceased.

Altogether, the ceremonial in the church was no less impressive than strange even to those who are accustomed to the grandeur of such occasions in the cathedrals on the continent of Europe. Here in the far East it partook of the "land we live in." The Jesuit fathers, who, with their young novices the "children of Han," were the chief performers in the ceremony, being dressed in the Chinese garb, with their long hair plaited *en queue*, and their heads shaven after the manner of the country. On the right side of the transept, were seated the Chinese Intendant of the province and the Taoutai or chief magistrate of Shanghai, with two other Mandarins, decorated with red and blue buttons, while their retainers looked down from the galleries. The scene was instructive as well as impressive and caused us to ponder over the mutability of human affairs.

After the Chaplain had finished his discourse, the procession then left the Church in the same order in which it entered. Passing along the streets leading to the Bund, then the procession entered the French Consulate grounds, where a tomb is erected to the memory of the officers and marines who fell some years ago in an attack against the Taiping rebels, when the latter held possession of Shanghai.

While the coffin was being placed in tomb, M. de Kersauson, spoke in manly language, a few brief sentences in praise of his departed friend and chief, and the loss the French navy had sustained in his death. He was followed by M. Edan, the French Consul, who delivered an eloquent oration, expressive of the friendship and esteem which the entire population of Shanghai entertained for him. M. Perrier, the *Intendant Militaire*, then paid homage to him who was so much venerated and regretted by his fellow friends in arms.

While these last honours were being paid to the deceased Admiral, a salute of 21 guns was fired by the battery of marine artillery; and the Shanghai Volunteers and French Sailors fired two volleys. At the close of the ceremony, the latter filed off before the tomb of the Admiral, each one delivering his fire into the entrance of the monument; after which the assembled spectators and mourners dispersed.

MUNICIPAL PAPERS.

As an addendum to the documents published in our last issue on Municipal affairs, in the report of the Meeting of Land-Renters, we insert the following translation of a despatch received by the Spanish Consul from the Consul-General at Macao, intimating the approval of his government to the Shanghai Land Regulations, and advising him to publish the same for the information of Spanish subjects:—

TRANSLATION.

The Spanish Consul-General *ad interim* in China at Macao, 21st February last, wrote to me the following:

The Spanish Consul-General in China to the Vice-Consul.

SIR,—With reference to the despatches from this Consulate-General, Nos. 48 and 59 of last year, reporting to Her Majesty the communication of the Municipal Council of Shanghai, proposing that the Spanish Consul at that place be authorised by his government to place the subjects of his nation under the jurisdiction of the municipal laws (Land Regulation Code), from His Excellency the First Secretary of State and from a despatch by Royal Order, dated 13th December last, I am instructed as follows:—

FIRST DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Commercial Direction.

Your despatches Nos. 48 and 59 have been received, in which you inform me of the communication directed to you by the Municipal Council of Shanghai, with a view to render the Spanish subjects at that place amenable to the laws which the said corporation has published with the concurrence and consent of the Chinese Authorities. Her Majesty taking into consideration the reasons you adduce in favor of the just wishes of the said Municipality, and persuaded that the end to which they are directed will be to the benefit of the foreigners resident in Shanghai, has been pleased to authorise you to notify to all the Spanish subjects that they are henceforth under the control of the Municipal laws published by the Shanghai Council under the denomination of "*Land Regulations Code*," conferring on you the necessary powers to enforce the observance of this decree. You will inform the said Municipality to that effect, but bearing in mind, notwithstanding, that without previous consultation with you no other regulation will be recognised as binding on Spanish subjects, excepting those that are comprehended in the laws to which this refers, which alone you are authorised to make obligatory on your countrymen. By order of Her Majesty, I communicate these instructions for the purposes indicated.

May God keep you for many years.

(Signed) S. CALDERON COLLANTES,

To the Consul-General *ad interim* of Spain, in Macao.

Madrid, 13th December, 1862.

The above I transcribe to you for your information, advising you to make known to the Spanish subjects the contents of the preceding royal order, authorising you to enforce the observance of the same, and delegating to you the special charge of informing the Municipal Council of that port, of the authority Her Majesty has conferred for that purpose on her Consul-General in China, and this on that of the district of Shanghai, all in conformity to the wishes manifested by the said Corporation in their official of 10th June ultimo, and as a definitive resolution of the subject which gave rise to it.

May God keep you for many years.

(Sig.) GUMERCINDO OGEA Y PORRAS,
Consul-General ad interim.

To the Vice-Consul in charge of the Consulate of Spain at Shanghai.

Macao, 21st February, 1862.

The above I have the honor to bring to your knowledge for your satisfaction and government.

May God keep you for many years,

(Signed) DOMINGO MUNOZ,
Spanish Consul.

Shanghai, 13th May, 1862.

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS.

(From the Taiping edition of the Bible.)

In the note to the 4th chapter of Matthew, we find "Shangti is a fire, the Sun is likewise a fire, hence Shangti and the Sun have both come here. Respect this!" Again on the same page we read "Shangti or God is a fire, hence we have a sacred light. The Elder Brother is a fire, hence he is a great light. We are the Sun, hence we are likewise brilliant (or a light). Respect this!"

In the note to the 5th chapter of the same, we find "It is generally said that heaven and earth form one great kingdom. Now heaven above has its heavenly kingdom and earth beneath her heavenly kingdom. Heaven and earth are the kingdom of the Spirit Father. Do not commit the mistake of pointing to heaven and saying that that is the only heavenly nation, for the Elder Brother has already said 'The heavenly Kingdom is near at hand, for the heavenly kingdom (or *it* to avoid repetition) will be on the earth.' The heavenly Father and the heavenly Brother have now come down and founded the heavenly kingdom. Respect this."

* * *

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

TWO LOTS OF LAND suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom, or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTOR HOUSE,

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOTEL AT SHANGHAI.

AS a first-class FAMILY HOTEL, this house is unsurpassed, comprising every comfort and convenience, particularly for Gentlemen and Families travelling. The Cellar is replete with every description of the choicest Liquors.

Elegant open and close Chairs to be had on application at the Office.

Hot and cold Baths always ready. Boats attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate.

tf Shanghai, 5th April, 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

CAPITAL £500,000.
SHANGHAI BRANCH.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS on which no Commission is charged, opened with Firms or Individuals.

Fixed Deposits received at Interests.

The Bank draws on:—
London and County Bank, London,
National Bank of Scotland and Branches,
Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches,
and on
Bombay, Calcutta, and Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 16th May, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at all Open Ports of China, North of the Canton River for the JOINT UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION AT ROTTERDAM;
and no claims dated from either of these ports will be admitted by the Association unless verified by the Undersigned.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
1800 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELLAMBI STEAM COAL COMPANY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THIS superior Steam Coal now supplied to H. M. Steam-ships on the Australian Station and also to the Railways in Victoria and New South Wales can be obtained on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND & Co., Sole Agents at Sydney, or MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co., of Hongkong and Shanghai, and who will produce certificates and analysis showing the high character of this Coal. No cargoes are shipped without signed Pit Certificates from the Bellambi Mines accompanying them

Perfect freedom from CLINKER, SULPHUR, or SLATE, combined with the established fact that this Coal produces fully 30 per cent more steam than any other Australian Coal, will commend it in the Eastern Markets.

tf Sydney, N.S.W., January 20th, 1862.

NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY

E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS give notice—

That the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for enlargement, and cannot receive Vessels, until further notice.

The NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 280 feet length.

The Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) per Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one Tael) per Ton for an additional course.

The Shipwright Work on any vessel entering the Docks is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

All bills for Dockage must be receipted by Messrs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
tf Shanghai, 10th February, 1862.

GRIBBLE & WHITFIELD,
Civil Engineers & Architects.
YEU-HAN.
tf May 5th, 1862.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-63 May 10th, 1862.

ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Shipwright. Blacksmith, Boat Builder, &c.
HANKOW.
tf April 28th, 1862.

Wm. DATO & Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

MR. EDWARD LAWRANCE,
Practitioner in Law and Notary Public.
Office at MESSRS. BRADWELL BROOK & Co., Park Lane, opposite the *North-China Herald* Office.
Office hours from 10 till 4.
tf Shanghai, 15th March, 1862.

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN PARK LANE.
Over the "Shanghai Medical Hall," near the Bund.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

FRED^K WILKIE,
General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c.,
Ships supplied at the shortest notice.
30my HAKODADI, JAPAN.

E. C. KIRBY & Co.,
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents, and Druggists,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAI.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang fang 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Dressy Establishment,
CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861.

THE SHANGHAI HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
" Officers do. .... " 1.5.0 "
" General Wards,.... " 1.0.0 "
Nursing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
DR. ROGNE, *Visiting Surgeon.*
THOS. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

SHOWING the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *June*, 1861, from observations taken by a self-registering THERMOMETER in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

JUNE 1861.—Rainy days 16.

	Max	*Min*		*Max*	*Min*
1	62	56	16	84	76
2	65	61	17	89	78
3	69	60	18	91	77
4	63	65	19	94	77
5	65	61	20	84	74
6	68	63	21	75	71
7	69	62	22	78	72
8	73	64	23	83	76
9	76	67	24	88	78
10	75	68	25	90	71
11	73	67	26	75	71
12	75	65	27	83	76
13	73	66	28	86	70
14	84	73	29	82	74
15	81	73	30	87	78

Average of 7 years {Thermo. *Max* 80, *Min* 69; Rainy days 10.

To be continued monthly.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the 30th of June, 1862, the LOCAL INSURANCE OFFICES will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by other Pilots than those licensed by the Board of Management of the said Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI PILOT COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HUGH MACLEAN and Mr. C. W. HALSTEAD have been dismissed from and are no longer Members of the said Company, and that Mr. MACQUEEN, Apprentice, has also been dismissed.

By Order of the Board of Management.

We, the Undersigned, hereby give notice for general information that we will not be responsible for any loss or accident that may occur to Vessels piloted by the above-named Messrs. MACLEAN, HALSTEAD, or MACQUEEN.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
DENT & Co.,
Agents Union Insurance Society
LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong Insurance Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th April, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing to make PURCHASES of such useful or ornaments, BIRDS, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, as may meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year 1861, will be given to any one (unconnected with *The Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the year ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE into the colony the most valuable or interesting ANIMAL, BIRD, or FISH, in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.

The decision to rest with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, subject to the ratification of the Editor of *The Argus*.

Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of December, 1862.

29fe

ELEY'S AMMUNITION
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition,

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

LEA & PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the name of L. & P. FORGED: they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

*** Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, England: Crosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

29ma London, 19th October, 1861.

CAUTION.
LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. LETCHFORD & Co. guarantee their Matches will light in any Climate, EVEN IF DIPPED IN WATER. Customers therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's Make," as others are often substituted.

R. Letchford & Co., having just built an extensive Manufactory, are now prepared to execute at a few days' notice, any order made payable in England.

Three Colts Lane, Bethnal Green, (late of Whitechapel), London.

2500 April 20, 1862.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 23	Antelope	B. str.	248	Gibbon	Nganking	May 21		Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 23	Thor	Da. bg	100	Jepsen	Taku	.. 13	Sugar	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 23	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Hankow	.. 19		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 24	Cosmopolite	B. str.	559	Campbell	do	.. 20		Dent and Co
.. 24	Manila [H M st.-ship			Smith	Taku & Chefoo	.. 19		
.. 24	Hesper [H M st.-ship.			Harris	Coast			
.. 24	Moneta	B. ship	627	Ridley	Swatow		General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 24	Challenger	B. ship	699	Macey	London	Jan. 13	do	Lindsay and Co
.. 25	Munster	Han bk		Arends	Singapore	April 2	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 25	Gustav & Ernst	Ha. bg	180	Voigt	Formosa	May 8	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 25	Gamecock	A. ship	1391	Jayne	Hongkong	.. 2	General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 25	Willamette	A. str.	445	Lawary	Yang-tsze	.. 9	do	Chapman, King and Co
.. 25	Confucius [H I M str.			Thompson	Coast			
.. 25	Emma			West	Ningpo			
.. 26	Stadt	Old. bg	193	Ryser	Singapore	Apr 25	do	T. Kroes and Co
.. 26	Aallotar	B. lug.	375	Behmer	Swatow	May 11	Sugar	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 26	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	.. 23	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 27	Julia	B. bark	378	Morris	Swatow	.. 13	Sugar	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 27	Shanghai	Spa. bk	204	Anduiza	Hongkong	.. 6	Rice	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 27	Otilia	Nor. bk	400	Rudstad	Swatow	.. 18	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 27	Pekin	B. str.	759	Soames	Hongkong *	.. 23		E. Warden, Agt. P &O. Co
.. 27	Swatow	B. str.		Bell	Fuchau	.. 25		Blain, Tate and Co
.. 28	Typhoon	Pru. bg	180	Meinck	Hongkong	.. 11	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Titania	Ha. bk	320	Jaeger	do	.. 11	Coals	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 28	Shandon	B. str.	114	Dalziel	Ningpo	.. 26	General	Moses and Co
.. 28	Niemen	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Yang-tsze			Barnes Dallas
.. 28	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str.	138	Mooney	Ningpo	.. 27	Treas., &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 28	Cruiser	B. lug	120	Newman	Hankow	.. 21	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 29	Glencoe	B. ship	746	Hutton	Sunderland	Dec 2	Coals	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 29	Amazone	Ha. bk	233	Nielssen	London	.. 14	do	Siemssen and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES.

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo	Despatched by
May 23	Hellespont	A. str.	330	Filleul	Hankow	Ballast	Howard and Co
.. 23	Fawn	B. brig	125	Allen	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Barnes Dallas
.. 23	Rover	A. bark		Hunt	Coast		
.. 24	Surprise	A. str	193	Pendleton	H'kow & Ports	Op., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 24	Cortes	A. str.	1117	Dall	do	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 24	Mahe	B. ship	575	Mirrielees	Nagasaki	Ballast	Turner and Co
.. 24	Saginaw [U S str.			Watkins			
.. 24	Albertine	Ha. bg	200	Koster	Amoy	Sun., &c	Siemssen and Co
.. 25	Martin Luther	Bre bg	199	Kohler	do	do	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 26	Countess of Elgin	B. ship	1098	Abbott	Bombay	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 26	Alma	A. schr	131	Rusby	H'dadle. N'saki	Stores	Russell and Co
.. 26	Urgent [H M str.			Hire	Coast		
.. 27	Wilhelmine	Da. bg	146	Benedictsen	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Turner and Co
.. 28	Fruiter	A. bark	290	Webster	Fuchau	Silk, &c	Frazar and Co
.. 28	Cæsar	B. bark	306	Williams	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
..	City of Nantes	B. str.	204	Bisson	H'kow & Ports	Re-expts	Dow and Co
.. 29	Macao	B. bark	327	Heber	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 29	Shantung	A. str.	361	Armstrong	H'kow & Ports	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw China	Raw Japan	Thrown	Total bales	Coarse	Waste	Cocoons
1862	Total from July 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1861,			39,627	3,333	860	43,820	27	191	117
Jan 1	Tartar,	554	London	287			287			
.. 1	Malabar,	372	do	610	17		627			
.. 3	Mary Russell Mitford,	519	do	320			320			
.. 10	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,044	319	7	1,970			
.. 12	Greta,	176	do	5			5			
.. 13	Indus,	617	London	319	57		376		19	
.. 14	Cinderella,	877	do	420			420			
.. 14	Henry Miller,	433	do	789	3		792	11		
.. 20	B. Duckwitz,	327	do	117	46		163			
.. 24	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,706	146	16	1,856		5	
.. 31	Juanpore,	459	London	41			41			
Feb 4	Hainan,	110	Whampoa	16		20	36			
.. 8	Ottawa, str.,	814	Hongkong	509	1,075	100	1,684			
.. 8	Fairlight,	588	London	885	51	22	958	11		
.. 14	British Empire,	2679	do	1,191	83	10	1,284			
.. 18	Bride of the Seas,	516	do	494	121	1	616			
.. 21	Sumatra,	1041	Hongkong	9			9			
.. 24	Aden, str.,	507	do	797		43	840			
.. 26	Traveller,	462	London						7	3
.. 26	Maria Phillipine,	126	Amoy						2	
Mar 4	Adriatic,	303	London	10	10		20			
.. 7	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,454	366	1	1,821			
.. 16	James Paton,	399	London	974	5		979			
.. 23	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,178	290	90	1,558			
.. 26	Saturnus,	298	London	882		16	898			
.. 30	Hadassah,	527	do	522			522		2	
April 6	Pekin, str.,	709	Hongkong	1,510	89	12	1,611			
.. 11	Gabalva,	442	London	504	68		572			
.. 20	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,591	15	66	1,672			
.. 26	Bacchante,	717	London	527			527		12	
May 4	Pekin, str.,	709	Hongkong	1,593	326	61	2,480			
.. 9	Janet Mitchell,	711	London				236			
.. 10	Java,	309	Fuhchau	21		36	57			
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong				1,053			
.. 20	Humphrey Nelson,	454	London							

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1861, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Raw Silk peculs	Other Silk bales	Silk Piece Goods pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	73:60	4:78	
Nov 16	Little Edith,	571	do		6:18½	
Jan 31	Resolute,	650	do	17:60		
May 4	Kremlin,	469	do	83 bales		
.. 15	J. H. Ransom,	398	do	48:76		

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aallotar	May 26	B. lug	375	Behmer	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Chefoo	Early
Algernon	April 10	B. bark	446	Miller	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Early
Amazone	May 29	Ha. bk	233	Nielssen	Siemssen and Co		
Antelope	May 23	B. str.	248	Gibbon	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Hongkong	Indt.
Argus	May 15	Ha. bg	160	Mortensen	Lindsay and Co	Newchwang	Indt.
Bo-Peep	Dec 26	Chi. str	73	Cochran			
Calliope	April 12	A. schr	280		Russell and Co		
Challenger	May 24	B. ship	699	Macey	Lindsay and Co		
Chico	May 21	Da. bg	330	Drescher	Gilman and Co	Taku	Early
Chin-Chin	May 9	A. lug	70	Todd	Frazar and Co	Hankow	cld [illegible]
Chusan	April 8	B. str	520	Buncombe	Barnes Dallas		
Cosmopolite	May 24	B. str.	559	Campbell	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	3rd prox
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	McDonald	H. G. Ward		
Cruiser	May 28	B. lug	120	Newman	Fletcher and Co	Hongkong	
Dot	May 19	B. schr		Croft	Dow and Co	Hankow	
E. F. Willets	May 7	A. ship	825	Williams	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Taku	cld [illegible]
Eliza Mary	May 19	B. schr	186	Fine	Lindsay and Co		
Emma	May 25			West			
Emperor	May 11	B. bark	337	Buckminster	Wheelock and Co	Nagasaki	[illegible]
Europa	April 12	A. ship	746	Robertson	Frazar and Co	Amoy & H'kong	cld [illegible]
Fairy	April 25	A. schr	629	Barret	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
Falcon	April 21	B. ship	774	Keay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Fenella	Feb 17	B. str	139	Shaw	Barnes Dallas		
Fire Dart	May 23	A. str.	420	West	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	[illegible]
Frank	April 9	A. schr	159	Jones	Wheelock and Co		
Gamecock	May 25	A. ship	1391	Jayne	Augustine Heard and Co		
Ganjam	May 21	B. ship	886	Tickle	Russell and Co		
Glen-Aros	May 9	B. ship	679	Buckham	Fletcher and Co	London	Indt.
Glencoe	May 29	B. ship	746	Hutton	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Great Britain	May 16	B. bark	560	Burnster	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	Indt.
Gustav & Ernst	May 25	Ha. bg	180	Voigt	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	Early
Hankow	May 19	A. brig	154	Seves	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Indt.
Highflyer	May 19	B. ship	1011	Enwright	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Independence	April 29	A. ship	132	Cochrane	Bull, Purdon and Co	Nagasaki	
Invejedo	July 15	Chi. str	47				
Jacob Bell	April 10	A. ship	1388	Frisbey	Olyphant and Co	Hongkong	Early
J. N. Brockman	May 15	A. bark	57[illegible]	Crockett	Wm. Hargreaves		
Jeddo	May 10	B. str	469	Wighton	Barnes Dallas	Nagasaki	Early
John & Mary	May 21	B. bark	217	Geary	Frazar and Co		
Julia	May 27	B. bark	378	Morris	A. R. Tilby and Co		
London	May 12	B. str	405	Sullivan	Harkort and Co	H'kow & Ports	Indt.
Lord Macaulay	May 8	B. ship	816	Muir	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	cld [illegible]
Ly-ee-moon	May 26	B. str	369	Hill	Dent and Co	Hongkong	cld [illegible]
Martin White	May 12	A. str	189	Lovett	H. Fogg and Co		
Maryland	May 7	A. bark	200	Godfrey	Frazar and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
May Queen	May 9	A. schr	131	Wells	H. Leighton and Co	Ningpo	cld [illegible]
Melbourne	April 16	B. ship	1060	Whitehill	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Melita	May 15	A. schr		Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Meneka	May 16	A. bark	462	Mayo	Frazar and Co		
Moneta	May 24	B. ship	627	Ridley	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Munster	May 25	Han bk		Arends	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	545	Spence	Blain, Tate and Co		
Niemen	May 28	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Barnes Dallas		
Nimrod	May 17	B. bark	430	Clark	Hooper and Co		
Ocean Eagle	April 23	A. ship	596	Chisam	J. Maitland and Co	T'ku & N'chwan	Early
Otilia	May 27	Nor. bk	400	Rudstad	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	Early
Palma	May 5	Ha. bk	240	Schenbay	Turner and Co	Hongkong	Early
Paou Shun	Dec 31	Chi. str					
Paragon	May 15	B. bark	375	Lobb	H. Leighton and Co		
Pekin	May 27	B. str.	759	Soames	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong *	4th prox
Pembroke	May 16	A. str.	251	Perkins	Russell and Co		
Per-Évérant	May 21	Fr. bg	221	Doucet	Wheelock and Co	Nagasaki	cld [illegible]
Phantom	April 25	B. schr	38	Lees	Dow and Co	Hankow	
Quivive	May 8	B. schr	107	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ningpo	
Rajah	Feb 14	B. str	390	Leen	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Yang-tsze	Indt.
Red Gauntlet	May 5	A. ship	1030	Lucas	Augustine Heard and Co		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		F. R. Gamwell		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Rose	Jan 13	Chi. str	125	Dolle	Master		
Ruby	May 14	B. lug	70	Holmes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co	Ningpo	
St Louis	May 12	A. str.	700	Robinet	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Nagasaki	cld [illegible]
St. Theodosius	May 8	Rus. str	312	Kohler	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	Indt.
Scotland	May 17	B. str.	759	Ballard	Frazar and Co	H'kow & Ports	Early
Sea Witch	May 20	B. bark	373	Hughes	David Sassoon Sons & Co		
Shakespere	May 15	B. ship	480	Crosby	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Shandon	May 25	B. str.	114	Dalziel	Moses and Co	Ningpo	cld [illegible]
Shanghai	May 27	Spa. bk	204	Anduiza	Wetmore, Cryder and Co		
Sir Charles Forbes	May 28	B. str	138	Mooney	Gibb, Livingston and Co	H'kow & Ports	Indt.
Stadt	May 26	Old. bg	193	Ryser	T. Kroes and Co		
Stirling	April 7	B. bark	490		Order		
Summer Cloud	May 2	B. ship	698	Sabiston	Dent and Co	London	Early
Swatow	May 27	B. str.		Bell	Blain, Tate and Co		
Syrian	May 21	B. bark	228	Stopher	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	cld [illegible]
Titania	May 28	Ha. bk	320	Jaeger	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Thor	May 23	Da. bg	100	Jepsen	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Typhoon	May 28	Pru. bg	180	Meinck	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	Early
Vickery	May 16	A. bark	241	Brooke	Frazar and Co		
Wandering Wave	May 16	A. schr	154	Ward	H. Leighton and Co	Hongkong	Early
Wild Dayrell	May 21	B. schr	158	Gardner	Dow and Co	Nagasaki	cld [illegible]
Willamette	May 25	A. str.	445	Lawary	Chapman, King and Co	H'kow & Ports	Indt.
Woosung	May 11	B. bark	300	McQueen	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Nagasaki	Indt.
Young Greek	May 3	A. bark	458	Taylor	Augustine Heard and Co	Swatow	cld [illegible]
Ziba	April 28	B. bark	600	Tomlinson	Dent and Co	London	Early
Zingari	Mar 11	Chi. str					

93 *Merchant Vessels.* * With the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Canton, 16th Nov.; Sir W. F. Williams, 22nd Jan.; Laurel, 1st Feb.; Lily, 4th do.; Stuart Wortley, 4th do.; Romeo, 7th do.; James Miller, 6th do.; Jubilee, 13th do.; Egean, 20th do.; Pegasus, 22nd do.; Ballarat, 19th Mar.; Wagoola, 19th do.; Ocean Mail, 20th do; and Napoleon III., 7th April.

Liverpool—John Bibby, 13th Nov.; Delhi, 7th Jan.; Philomela, 9th do.; Kirkland, 13th do.; Isabella Ridley, 17th Feb; Nile, 22nd do.; Derwent, 14th do.; S. S. Titan, 11th Mar.; Ismay, 12th do.; John Paul, 17th do.; Carn Tual, 21st do.; General Hewett, 29th do.; Art Union, 2nd April; Ceylon, 5th do.

Cardiff—George Ruxton, 10th Dec.; James Gibson, 18th Feb.; Ballarat, 18th do.; Hurricane, 16th Mar.; John Watt, 21st do.; Alpaca, 27th do.; Cheynles, 2nd April; Spirit of the Deep, 3rd do.

Shields—Palmerston, 19th Feb. *Glasgow.*—Ayrshire Lass, 10th Feb.

Dartmouth—Sagittarius, 5th Aug. *Gravesend*—Amazone, 15th Nov.

Sunderland—Samuel, 26th Sept.; Transit, 22nd Nov.; Lady Elizabeth, 12th Feb.; Endora, 14th Mar.; Meggie Atkinson, 17th do.; Forerunner, 18th do.; Chalmers, 2nd April; Glen Isla, 3rd do.; Queen of the Ocean, 4th do.; City of Darham, 5th do.; Hawthorn, 7th do.

Deal—Procyonatis, 3rd Feb. *Teneriffe.*—Ardville, 4th Jan.

Swansea.—Commerce, 30th Mar.; Istamboul, 3rd April; and Sclavonia, 3rd do.

Dundee.—Ophir, 6th April.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
1862	Total from July 31st to Dec. 31st, 1861,			14,111,624	40,520	83,377	371,849	441,333	15,048,703	1,551,680	452,920	51,272	125,253	305,439	1,658,319		4,144.883	[illegible]
Jan. 13	*Mary Russell Milford*	519	London,	357,191			3.081		360,272	82,201	83,992		8,707	10,597	45,948	5,351	186.796	[illegible]
... 13	*Indus,*	617	London,	641,132			7,358		651,490	6.972	9,179				17,979		34.130	[illegible]
... 14	*Cinderella,*	877	London,	1,099,706					1,099,706	138,216	14,904	106	10,500	16,202	66,049		245,977	[illegible]
... 24	*Henry Miller,*	488	London,	220,478			17,200		237.678	68,627	13,460		5,708	15.469	95,669		198,933	[illegible]
... 30	*Burgermeister Duckwitz,*	327	London,	297.790					297,790								33 688	[illegible]
Feb. 1	*Juanpore,*	459	London,	416.467			13.575	3,347	433.389	23.169	11.623			5,956	10,244		50,992	[illegible]
... 8	*Fairlight,*	588	London,	367,465				3,453	370,918	104,811	21,048		6.873	14.457	78.987	35,359	261.535	[illegible]
... 14	*British Empire,*	2679	London,	1,155,220			34,064	15,455	1,204,739	200,560	81,619		7,055	53.164	195,561	10,736	548.695	[illegible]
... 18	*Bride of the Seas,*	516	London,	276,801					276,801	116,355	22,673	871	6,929	11,059	63,004	35,017	255,908	[illegible]
... 26	*Traveller,*	462	London,	175.784					175,784	149,384	49,301		3,949	30,704	157,248		390,589	[illegible]
March 4	*Adriatic,*	303	London,	219.524				1,040	220,564	90,991	24,691		5,652	6,570	29,389		157.293	[illegible]
... 16	*James Paton,*	399	London,	39,408			45,447		84.855	99,495	38,028		11,845	22,628	49,965	86.929	308,885	[illegible]
... 26	*Saturnus,*	398	London,	192,089					192,089	35.975	1,455	1,708	2,930	4.647	3.375		50,090	[illegible]
... 28	*Damio,*	755	London,	485.736					485,736	187,807	49 771	3,487	17,689	32,265	216.581	9.801	517.461	[illegible]
... 30	*Hadassah,*	527	London,	312,256			78.227		390.483	79.956	14.260			2,900	7,587	12,792	117,495	[illegible]
April 1	*Spray of the Ocean,*	805	London,	243,324			18,365		262.189	253.613	73.904	1,904	3,407	22.883	63,597	187,104	606.472	[illegible]
... 11	*Gabalva,*	419	London,	118,393				43.243	161,636	106,398	40,815	3,875	12,151	11,730	31,014	46,507	252,540	[illegible]
... 26	*Bacchante,*	717	London,	252,423				18.370	270,793	134.489	37,540	2,601	19.548	21,936	41,768	53.064	310,946	[illegible]
May 9	*Janet Mitchell,*	711	London,	105.325				60,490	165.815	371,312	93.376	3,338	16,383	63.997	120.608	24,198	702.212	[illegible]
... 22	*Humphrey Nelson,*	454	London,	17,600					17,600	209,936	97,457		34,330	22,747	103,975	33,580	502,025	[illegible]

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Oolung	Flowery Pekoe	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Black lbs	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Sorts including Japan Tea	Total Green lbs	Grand Total lbs
Aug. 9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320.243		73.253	53.309	58,396	127,389	121,190	753.789	[illegible]
Sept. 28	*Leichardt.*	589	New York,		575	29,400			29,975	239,867	31,225	41.372	78.163	83.473	53,544		527.144	[illegible]
Nov. 16	*Little Edith,*	571	New York,	6,371					6,371	388,109	56.001	1,235	78,733	37,124	112,631		673.833	[illegible]
... 17	*Queen of May,*	314	New York,	35,824					35,824	148,729	12,715	6,511	61,157	37,160	9,856		271.137	[illegible]
Jan. 21	*Albis,*	280	New York,							183.516	8,051	229	22.645	42 919	15,023	48,084	320.457	[illegible]
... 24	*Carnuslus,*	510	New York,							101,024	19,318		61,785	16.881	82.480		581,488	[illegible]
... 31	*Resolute,*	650	New York,					49,107	49,107	347,724	57,069	12,241	48.375	102,600	86,831		654.840	[illegible]
March 13	*Stade.*	178	New York,							123,658	29,398	4,200	14,969	9.936	42,177		224.338	[illegible]
... 16	*Aerolite,*	911	New York,														1,038.731	[illegible]
... 22	*Iona,*	475	New York,														635,670	[illegible]
... 27	*Eva.*	312	New York.							251,557	17.571	14,820	27.615	28,216	58,051		398,460	[illegible]
April 16	*Elizabeth,*	442	New York,	19,598	33.272				52.870	112,055	31,124		4,599	18,485	48.528	223,401	438,192	[illegible]
... 24	*Nautilus,*	549	New York,							328,677	46.998	936	39,877	56.645	56 163	19,000	548,296	[illegible]
May 4	*Kremlin.*	469	New York.							311,120	73,777	8.496	51,641	33,512	83,746		567.292	[illegible]
... 15	*J. H. Ransom,*	398	New York,							257,260	41.685	11.923	22,000	27,530	26,419		386.847	[illegible]
... 22	*Mandarin.*	776	New York.							338.127	78,814	14.239	73,550	63.248	69,524		637.502	[illegible]

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